

Mathematics

(www.tiwariacademy.com)

(Chapter 2) (Whole Numbers) (Practice Test - 2)

(Class VI)

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

General Instructions:

- This question paper contains four sections – A, B, C, D. Each part is compulsory.
- Section – A has 5 MCQ of one mark each.
- Section – B has 3 questions of two mark each.
- Section – C has 3 questions of three mark each.
- Section – D has 2 questions of five mark each, attempt any 1 out of 2.
- There is no negative marking.

Section – A

1. The smallest natural number is
(A) 1 (B) 0 (C) -1 (D) None of these
2. The smallest prime number is
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 0
3. Which of the following will not represent zero?
(A) $1 + 0$ (B) 0×0 (C) $0 / 2$ (D) $(10 - 10) / 2$
4. Write the predecessor of 94:
(A) 92 (B) 93 (C) 94 (D) 95
5. The whole number 13 lies between 11 and 12
(A) TRUE (B) FALSE

Section – B

6. Write the three whole numbers occurring just before 10001.
7. Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement:
 $78 \times 78 = 78 \times 100 - 78 \times \dots + 78 \times 5$
8. Determine each of the following products by suitable rearrangements:
 $495 \times 625 \times 16$

Section – C

9. If the product of two whole numbers is 1, can we say that one or both of them will be 1? Justify through examples.
10. Divide and check the quotient and remainder:
(i) $7772 \div 58$
(ii) $6906 \div 35$
11. On dividing 55390 by 299, the remainder is 75. Find the quotient.

Section – D

12. The annual fee charged from a student of class VI in a school is ₹8880. If there are, in all, 235 students in class VI, find the total collection.
13. Determine the product of:
(i) The greatest number of four digits and the smallest number of three digits.
(ii) The greatest number of five digits and the greatest number of three digits.

www.tiwariacademy.com

A Free web support in education

Mathematics

(www.tiwariacademy.com)

(Chapter 2) (Whole Numbers) (Practice Test - 2)

(Class VI)

Answers

Section - A

1. 1
2. 2
3. $1 + 0$
4. 93
5. FALSE

Section - B

6. 10000, 9999 and 9998
7. 4
8. 4950000

Section - C

9. If the product of two whole numbers is 1, both the numbers should be equal to 1

Example: $1 \times 1 = 1$

But $1 \times 15 = 15$

Hence, it's clear that the product of two whole numbers will be 1, only in situation when both numbers to be multiplied are 1.

10. (i) Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder = $7772 = 58 \times 134 + 0$

(ii) Dividend = Divisor \times Quotient + Remainder = $6906 = 6895 + 11$

11. 185

Section - D

12. 2086800

13. (i) 999900

(ii) 99899001



IWARI
ACADEMY

www.tiwariacademy.com

A Free web support in education